

as by sending abroad into the provinces many scientific and practical men, who carried their knowledge with them, and were the means of introducing new and improved practices.'

In 1808, the King of Prussia established a school of agriculture, in twelve years the value of the farm was increased from 2000 to 12,000 dollars; Van Thaer, is director, and under him there are three professors; one for mathematics, chemistry and geology; one for veterinary knowledge; and a third for botany, and the use of the different vegetable productions in the materia medica, as well as for entomology.

Among the many advantages likely to result from the establishment of the proposed institutions, the following may be enumerated.

First. Agricultural schools will collect the best systems and most recent improvements in husbandry from Europe and America; analyze and adapt them to our climate, our soils, our productions, and our wants; demonstrate their utility in practice; and disseminate a knowledge of them into every part of the state. The Hofwyl farm will serve to illustrate the extent of these advantages. The whole establishment comprizes but 214 acres and the average annual profit, of the pattern farm alone for a period of four years, was found to be about 4000, dollars exclusive of the cattle concern which was kept separate. We are furnished in Rees Cyclopedia, with numerous statements, demonstrating the superiority of the new, over the old system of husbandry.

We need not resort to Europe, for evidence of the disparity which exists between the old and new systems of husbandry; every day's observation affords proof in our practice; why, in passing through the country, do we see one farm thrice as productive as another, with equal natural advantages?—This contrast cannot be owing entirely to indigence, or to indolence, in the unsuccessfull cultivator; it proceeds rather from the want of method—of knowledge; knowledge is science—and science is only precepts and principle grounded on demonstration.

It has been said that agriculture is a trade, an art, or a science. That as a trade it requires only the exercise of bodily power; that as an art, it employs the understanding and the judgment; and that as a science, it comprehends a knowledge of natural history, of chemistry, &c so far as these are subservient to the improvement of husbandry. We have many who follow the trade, less who practice the art, and but few who understand the science.